TOTAL POPULAR VOTE GAST ON NOVEMBER 3

Increase for Republicans, Democrats and Socialists---Prohibitionists and Populists Suffer Heavy Losses.

Bryan Had 1,315,211 More Votes Than Parker, While Taft Led Roosevelt by 14,190-Some Close Contests.

New York, Dec. 15 .- The total popu- | Populist party, which, with the same lar vote of the presidential candidates! at the last national election was made known today in an official form by the filing of the last of the official vote, that 1904 mark of his party, and Gilhaus, the of Michigan. The total shows the following votes cast:

Taft, Republican, 7,637,676. Bryan, Democrat, 6,393,182. Debs, Socialist, 448,471. Chafin, Prohibition, 241,252. Hisgen, Independence, 83,186. Watson, Populist, 33,871. Gilhaus, Social-Labor, 15,421. Total for all candidates, 14,852,239.

the total number of votes cast in the presidential election of 1904, when the grand total was 13,510,708. Compared with that election, the candidates of the Republican and Democratic and Socialist parties increased their vote this year. The reverse is true of the candidates of the Prohibition, Populist and Socialist-Labor parties. The Independence party did not figure

This grand total exceeds by 1,341,531

Bryan Over Parker.

in the presidential election four years

candidates, registered 83,312 votes less this year than in 1904, when their total was 117,183. The Prohibitionist candidate, Chafin, ran 17,284 votes behind the Socialist-Labor candidate, received only about 50 per cent of the vote given to Corrigan, which was 31,249, in the previous presidential race. New York (870,070), Pennsylvania

(745,779) and Illinois (629,932) gave Taft the greatest number of votes among the states, while as to Bryan the order was, New York (667,468), Ohio (502,721) and

Almost Tie in Two States.

The votes cast for Taft and Bryan were almost identical in number in two states, namely, Maryland and Nevada. In the first mentioned, Taft received 111,353 and Bryan 111,117, and in the other, 10,214 and 10,655, re Debs received his larg, Pennsylvania, 39,913; Illinois, 39,111, and New York, 38,451. Vermont was the only state in which not a single vote was east for the Socialist candidate.

Delaware gave him only seventy-five Hisgen's vote in New York, 35,817, and The biggest difference in a party vote in his own state, Massachusetts, 19,237,

shown in an increase for Bryan of together formed nearly two-thirds of all 1,315,211 over the total vote cast in 1904 the votes he received in the whole counfor Alton B. Parker, the Democratic try. In six states not a vote was cast candidate. Taft received 14,190 votes for him. Nine states registered not a more than were polled for President single vote for the Prohibition candi-Roosevelt in 1904, and Debs ran 45,368 dates. The Socialist-Labor candidate whead of his predecessor on the Social- received votes in only thirteen states, and in only nineteen states were votes The heaviest loss is shown by the east for Watson of the Populist party.

	Taft	Bryan	Debs	Hisgen	Chafin	Watson	Gilhaus
STATE-	(R.)	(D.)	(Sec.)	(Ind.)	(Pro.)	(Pop.) (Soc. L.)
Alabama	25,308	74.374	810	459	665	1,565	
Arkansas	56,247	87,043	5.000	500	1.000	500	
California	182,064	107,770	18,736	4.377	6,443		
Colorado	123,700	126,649	7,974		559		
Connecticut	112,815	68, 255	5.113	728	2.280		608
Delaware	25.200	22,134	- 75	50	650		
Florida	10,654	31,164	3.747	553	1.356	1,946	
Georgia		72,350	564	77	1.059	16,965	
Idaho	50.095	34,609	6.305	207	1,704		
Illinois	629,932	450,810	39,711	7,724	29.364	633	1,680
Indiana	348,993	338,260	13.476	514	18,045	1,193	
Iowa	275,210	200,771	8,287	404	9.837	261	
Kansas		161,200	12.240	***	5.032	-01	
Kentucky	235,711	249,092	4.060	200	5.887	999	404
Louisiana		63,568	2,538	73	0,001		975.5
Maine		35,463	1.758	790	1.487	*****	*****
Maryland	111.253	111.117	2,300	450	3,000		643
Massachusetts		155,543	10,659	19.237	4.374		1.011
Michigan		174.413	11,527	734	16,705		1,086
Minnesota		109,433	14,469	523	10,154		1,000
Mississippi		64,250	1,408		10,101	1,309	
Missouri		345,884	15,398	397	4,222	1,165	867
Montana		29,326	5,855		COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY		
Nebraska	126,608	130,781	3,524		400	5,179	*****
Nevada		10,655	2.029	415		0,113	77777
New Hampshire		33,655	1.299	584	905		*****
New Jersey		182,522	10.249	2,916		*****	9.010
New York			38,451		4,130		2.916
North Carolina		667,468 136,928	354	\$5,817	22,667	*****	3,877
North Dakota	57,771			*****	7 470		*****
Ohio .	572.312	32,909	2,405	. 38	1,453	*****	
Oklahoma		502,721	33,795	439	11,402	160	721
	110,550	123,907	21,752	274	2 200	434	*****
Oregon	62,350	38.049	7,430	289	2,682	* *****	
		448,785	39,913	1,057	36,394	*****	1,222
South Carolina	43,942	24,706	1,365	1,005	1,016	*****	*****
South Dakota		62,289	101	43	******	*****	
		49,266	2,846	- 88	4,309	*****	
Tennessee	118,287	135,630	1,878	332	360	1,081	
Texas		227,264	8,524	164	1,792	1,042	3,361
Utah	61,028	42,601	4,895	87	*****	*****	*****
Vermont		11,496	*****	804	799	*****	
Virginia	52,573	82,946	255	51	1,111	106	25
Washington	106,062	58,383	14.777	248	4,700		
West Virginia	137,869	111,418	3,676	46	5,107	*****	
Wisconsin		166,707	28,146	*****	11,579		
Wyoming	17,708	12,772	1.396	63	*******	*****	*****
PX 4 2	7 007 077	2 000 400	100	-	-	-	
	7,637,676	6.393.182	448,453	83,186	241,452	33,871	15,421
All candidates, 14.852,2	39.					14	37.5

TARIFF ON COAL.

Washington, Dec. 15.—At the request of Representative Mondell of Wyoming, B. W. Carney, W. H. Holbrook and W. Megrath, coal operators of northern Wyo-ming, are here to testify before the house ways and means committee in reference to the proposed removal of the tariff on coal. Representative Mondell said today

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

that the removal of the coal tariff would seriously injure the coal business of all western states, as the big Montana mar-Wyoming Operators Fear Loss of the

Montana Market.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—At the request of

MINING STRIKE IN IDAHO.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., Dec. 15 .- According to formation which reached Boise today. great excitement prevails in the Silver mining camp over the discovery of ch cinnabar ore on Sinker creek, twen--five miles from Silver City. It is stated authoritatively that from the mea-gre information to be obtained there are large quantities of the ore in the vicinity of the new discovery and that a rush of hundreds of persons to that section is

The reason why of

Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

Is found in the satisfied men who wear them. All that is best in workmanship, style and quality is embodied in these men's ready-to-wear garments

Santa Claus is having a busy time these days in this store.

Richardson & Adams Co

SAYS COST IS HIGHER

NOW THAN IN 1899

Continued from Page 1. ron is \$14 a ton, as compared with \$8

ails today is \$21.50 a ton, compared with \$12 a ton nine years ago.

Mr. Schwab replied to many queslons bearing on the advisability of re-

Mr. Schwab stated that in Germany the cost of producing pig iron is from \$9.50 to \$12 a ton, while the cost of conversion into steel is about the same as ture in England is a little less than in

"If the tariff on steel should be

Where Protection Comes In.

"If conditions are equal, we can make The cost of the manufacturing of steel depends on two conditions, the cost of their communications were official as the material on the ground and the representing the two s'des." cost of labor. If these conditions are the same as elsewhere, we don't need the tariff, but if the cost of transportation or labor or something is greater here, we need a tariff for protection." Mr. Schwab claimed that he was not aware of any understanding between pany. the United States Steel corporation and the German steel syndicate and the

English rail syndicate.

Mr. Schwab said that the price of steel rails was fixed by most of the American manufacturers at \$28 in 1895 degree the action taken by this governor 1896; that in 1898, during the "steel but that following the "war" it was again agreed to to maintain that price. Since then no manufacturer has at- were carried on openly and published tempted to lower this price for fear of precipitating another conflict.

Conditions Abroad.

Mr. Schwab said: "The labor conditions in England are the worst of any manufacturing country in the world." He said that the any other for its manufacturers and

that the steel makers in that country are farther advanced in the methods of manufactures than those in this coun-"Is the tariff balanced between pig

ron and steel rails " asked Reepresentative Hill. "The differential between rails and rolled steel products is fair," stated Mr.

Schwab, replying affirmitively. Mr. Schwab declared that the average manufacturer is entitled to a profit of 15 to 20 per cent, and that the most successful manufacturers should have 25 per cent net profit. Mr. Schwab stated that the railroads are not in favor of a reduction in the price of steel rails. He testified that the United States Steel corporation manufactured 40 to 55 per cent of the steel produced in this

Tennessee Company Not Included.

"Does that include the production of the Tennessee company, the purchase of which was consented to by the president?" asked Mr. Clark of Missouri. "No, it does not; although I don't know anything about the president consenting to the purchase," replied Mr.

Giving many valuable arguments in or of reductions in the tariff, Frank W. Taussig, professor of political economy at Harvard university, argued that certain raw materials should be admitted free, naming coal, iron ore, lumber, hemp, flax, corn, barley, oats and wool. He said it would be a wise policy to reduce the duty on woolen clothing and

Referring to Mr. Schwab's testimony, he said he thought "the same watchfulness should attach to Mr. Schwab's tes-timony today as to the letter he wrote to Mr. Frick in 1899. He was a little biased then, and I think he is a little biased the other way now." Professor Taucsig declared that it is a question whether in the end a protective tariff works a benefit to the country at large.

PANAMA CANAL MESSAGE READ

Continued from Page 1.

the fact that Mr. Robinson had not had the slightest connection, directly or indirectly, of any kind or sort with any phase of the Panama transaction from beginning to end. The men who attacked Mr. Root in the matter had not taken the trouble to read the public documents which would have informed them that Mr. Root had nothing to do with the purchase, which was entirely arranged through the department of justice under then Attorney General

Infamous Libels.

"Now, these stories, as a matter of need no investigation whatever. No shadow of proof has been, or can be produced in behalf of any of them. They consist mainly of a string of infamous libels. In form they are partly libels upon Mr. Taft and Mr. Robinson, for instance, but they are in fact wholly, and in form partly, a libel upon the United States government. I do not | believe we should concern ourselves June last," he says, "are on deposit wrote the lying and libelous editorials, proper custodian of the same, appointed articles from correspondents or articles upon such liquidation. Recently a rein the news columns. The real offender quest was made by a private individual is Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World. While the criminal ments, but answer was made by the offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been custodians that they saw no proper guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackpeople. It should not be left to a private citizen to sue Mr. Pulitzer for libel. He should be prosecuted for libel by the governmental authorities. In point of encouragement of iniquity, in point of infamy, of wrong doing, there is nothing to choose between a public servant who betrays his trust, a public servant who is guilty of blackmail or theft, or financial dishonesty of any kind, and a man guilty as Joseph Pulitzer has been guilty in this instance. It is therefore a high national duty to bring to justice this villifier of the American people, this man who wantonly and wickedly and without one shadow of justification seeks to blacken the character of reputable private citizens and to convict the government of his own country in the eyes of the civilized world of wrong doing of the basest and foulest kind when he has not one shadow of justification of any sort or description of the charge he has made. The attorney general has under consideration the form under which the proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought."

Papers Transmitted.

The president refers to various papers which he transmits with his mes-sage, and calls attention to numerous sage, and calls attention to numerous utterances and acts relating to the canal and its purchose. He cites the act of congress by which it was authorized to pay \$40,000,000 for the canal

the purchase, the president says: "The Panama canal transaction was actually carried through not by either have no doubt that on the request of our a ten in 1899; while the cost of steel the then secretary of state, John Hay, ambassador in Paris, the list of indior the then secretary of war, Elihu viduals will be shown him. Root, both of whom, however, were cognizant of all the essential features; but by the then attorney general, P. C. Knox, at present senator from Pennsylvania. I directed or approved every action, and am responsible for all that was done in carrying out the will of the congress; and the provisions of the law, in this country. The cost of manufac- enacted by congress after exhaustive examination and discussion, were scrupulously complied with by the execu tive. While the transaction was pendsiderably reduced, would the steel bus-iness be seriously affected?" asked Mr. dimes, and my communications Hill of Connecticut. ing I saw Mr. Cromwell but two or three times, and my communications with him were limited to the exchange of purely formal courtesies. Secretary Hay occasionally saw him in the same manner; I doubt whether Mr. Root held nothing showed directly the persons steel rails as cheaply as they can be any conversation with him. The attormade anywhere," replied Mr. Schwab. ney general saw him frequently, as he was counsel for the Panama company;

Government Not Influenced. The action of the government, he

says, was wholly uninfluenced by any question of who were or were not stockholders either in the new or old com-

"If, as a matter of fact," he explains, "the canal company, either or both, had been owned by American citizens or by citizens of any other nationality, would not have altered in the slightest ment. Our concern was to get the canal this price was not maintained, property, which was owned by the French company, and to see that the title was clear. These transactions in detail, and we dealt solely (so far as the interests of the old Panama company was concerned) with the liquidator appointed by the proper French Referring again to foreign countries, governmental body, the civil tribunal of the Seine, and it was the decree of this Canal company, which also went into on openly, and were published in detail.

Morgan Handled the Money.

The president states that the money was paid through the New York bank-

eree, the civil tribunal of the Seine. We had neither desire nor authority to go behind the decree of this proper governmental body, as all the conflicting

"It is true that the World printed the public reports concerning the Panama canal affair which resulted from William Nelson Cromwell's appeal to the district attorney's office during the recent campaign to prevent the publication of a story which was said to be in the hands of the French capitalists, save that we followed out the award of the arbitrators appointed in accordance with the decree of the French court which had dealt with the subject in awarding a certain proportion to the old company and a certain proportion to the new company. Any question concerning the ficiaries of the proceeds of the sale was purely a question for the civil tribunal of the Seine, the French governmental body with which this nation had nothing whatever to do.

not the slightest need for Mr. Cromwell to give any information on the subject compensation; it was not the affair of this government to inquire who were the security holders of the company. Nevertheless, Mr. Cromwell, of his own accord, has submitted to me, together with a copy of his statement published on the 11th instant, and which I trans-TO CONGRESS mit herewith, a full list of stockholders of the new Panama Canal company of France on Jan. 15, 1900 (numbering over 6,000), and a list of all stockholders who were present at a special meeting of the company held Feb. 28, 1902, immediately after the cable offer of the company was made to the United States (Jan. 9-11, 1902), to accept the appraisement of \$40,000,000 made by the isthmian canal commission, and to sell for said sum the Panama canal, concessions and other property and the shares of the Panama Railroad company.

Money on Deposit.

Referring to accompanying documents, the president says no payment will be made upon the stock of the old Panama Canal company, and he is informed the payments on the bonded indebtedness will be but 10 per cent. About 6,000 shareholders of the new Panama company will receive pay-Panama company will receive payments, and they will recover their original investments with annual interest of about 3 per cent.

"The accounts and records of this press and a free people."

"The accounts and records of this liquidation which was concluded in particular individuals who with the Credit Lyonaise of Paris as a to inspect the records of these pay-

Up to You

To place your orders. Have

"PEACOCK" **ROCK SPRINGS** COAL

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

38 SO. MAIN.

property, and says it was no concern of the president what the new Panama Canal company did with the money.

Explaining the method of concluding the purples of the purples hardly seems worth while to make the request; but if the congress desires, I-

> interested to investigate about this transaction. So far as this government is concerned, every step of the slightest importance has been made public by its executive, and every step taken in France has there been made public by the proper officials.

Documents Not Read.

Accompanying the president's message was a large bundle of documents bearing upon the transfer of the canal property to the United States. Manyof these documents were in French, without English translation. There was who received the \$40,000,000 paid by the United States, but there was included a list of about 7,000, stockholders in the old and new Panama company, all of them citizens of France and of the Columbian republic. There was not the name of a citizen of the United States

WORLD SAYS A FEW WORDS.

Claims President Has Asserted Doc-

trine of Lese Majeste. muzzle the World. While no amount of billingsgate on his part can alter our sgate on his part can alter our ination to treat him with judicial impartiality and scrupulous fairness, we repeat what we have already said, that the congress of the United States should make a thorough investigation of the whole Panama transaction, that the full truth may be known.

whole Panama transaction, that the fun-truth may be known.

"The World appreciates the importance and significance of Mr. Roosevelt's state-ment wherein he declared to congress that same tribunal, with the new Panama the proprietor of the World should be Canal company, which also went into prosecuted for libel by the governmental try in the world." He said that the liquidation upon the sale to the United authorities, and that 'the attorney gener-German government does more than States. All transactions were carried all has under consideration the form under which the proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought.

Crime of Lese Majeste.

"This is the first time a president ever asserted the doctrine of les majeste or ing house of J. Pierpont Morgan into the Bank of France in Paris.

"In these payments," he says, "we followed to the letter the decree of the government of citizens who criticised the conduct of the government or the conduct of individuals who may have had governmental tribunal of France which dealings with the government. Neither the dealings with the government. Neither the king of Great Britain nor the German emperor would venture to arrogate such power to himself. John Adams' attempt to enforce the sedition law destrojed the Federalist party in America. rights of the security holders of both companies had been settled by the decree of said court by ratification of the arbitration which resulted in that division.

Stored the reserrant party in America.

N. Sel Yet Mr. Roosevelt, in the absence of law, officially proposes to use all the power of the greatest government on earth to cripple the freedom of the press on the pretext that the government itself has been libeled—and he is the government. een libeled—and he is the government.
"It is true that the World printed the

aled to congress to end all scandal stockholders, bondholders or other bene-ficiaries of the proceeds of the sale was

Habitual Inaccuracy.

"Under these circumstances there was of the slightest need for the s

The World has never said that Charles of the companies for which he had been counsel. This government has no concern with Mr. Cromwell's relation to these companies, or either of them, or with the amount of his professional compensation; it was not the affair of nial had it succeeded in obtaining one from him, as it frequently attempted. The World has no evidence that he was associated with Mr. Cromwell and would accept his word to that effect; for Mr. Robinson is an estimable gentleman of character, whose reputation for veracity

is infinitely better than that of his dis-tinguished brother-in-law. tinguished brother-in-law.

"If the World has libeled anybody we hope it will be punished, but we do not intend to be intimidated by Mr. Roosevelt's threats or by Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation or by Mr. Roosevelt's power.

"No other living man ever so grossly libeled the United States as does this president, who besmirches congress, bull-dozes judges, assails the integrity of the courts, slanders private citizens, and who has shown himself the most reckless, unscrupulous demagogue whom the American people ever trusted with great power and authority.

"We say this not in anger, but in sin-eere sorrow. The World has immeasur-ably more respect for the office of pres-ident of the United States than Theodore Roosevelt has ever shown during the years in which he has maintained a reign of terror and vilified the honor and hon esty of both public officials and private citizens who opposed his policies or that thwarted him in his purposes.

"So far as the World is concerned, its

Pulitzer an Invalid.

So far as I am personally concerned. and in fact practically for two years have been yachting on account of my health. I never read a word or syllable of this Panama story, was not in connection with the paper and had nothing to do with it. Mr. Roosevelt knows all this perfectly. Mr. Roosevelt knows all this perfectly. He knows I am a chronic invalid and mostly abroad yachting on account of my health. I think his anger is simply due to the sharp attacks made by the World on him politically. For that, perhaps, I am responsible, that is, for the general political criticism of Mr. Roosevelt on public grounds solely. I am real sorry he should be so very angry, but the World will continue to criticise him without a shadow of fear, if he should succeed in compelling me to edit the paper

EXPLICIT DENIALS.

Charles P. Taft and Douglas Robinson Answer Direct Question.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 15.—In answer to a query by the Providence Journal, that paper will tomorrow print the following from Charles P. Taft regarding the Pana-ma canal nurchase:

ma canal purchase:
"In answer to your query I say that I never was at any time a shareholder in the new or old Panama company, either directly or indirectly, and have never in any way been connected with the Panama hydroges.

business.

(Signed) "CHARLES P. TAFT."

The question addressed to Mr. Taft was also sent to Douglas Robinson. President Roosevelt's brother-in-law. The reply follows:

follows:

"The statement connecting my name with the so-called Panama canal syndicate is absolutely unfounded. Inasmuch as I have not now and never have had any connection with any such syndicate. I do not know whether such a syndicate exists. It was an outrage to connect my name with what was obviously a mere febrication for campaign purposes."

ONE FLAG AND ONE PURPOSE

Continued from Page 1.

so widely discussed. It is true that i "As a matter of fact, there is nothing is ancient of origin, but we have gotten whatever in which this government is along pretty well under it. There hav been problems in the past which seeme as difficult as that of the "twilight zone" and proper appartionment of state and federal power, but they have been settled. And I think now we can depend upon the acumen, the patriotism and the ability of the members of the supreme court of the United States to recognize that in our progress they must so construe the constitution as t enable us to carry out the reforms that are needed as the nation advances, giving to the government the power of dealing broadly with the greater problems and the state power of dealing with the lesser ones.

Law Needs Amending.

"Having thus acknowledged fealty t the constitution, I want to say that I am not quite ready either to part with the anti-trust or Sherman law. I wil agree that it probably needs amend-ment, but I do not think the amend-ments should be too extensive. It is more important to enforce the law than

"I thank Mr. Gompers for saying that I am to be his president as much as anybody's. In the next congress and the New York, Dec. 15.—The World, in the course of its answer to President Roosevelt's reference to that paper in his special message to congress, today says:

"Mr. Roosevelt is mistaken. He cannot muzzle the World While no amount of ment one of our greatest dangers lies in the delays in the administration of personal injuries and have just awards rendered by quasi-judicial tribunals."

Applause for Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie created a storm of approval when he declared that he believed the problem of capital and labor would be solved through a profit-sharing plan which would make all men laborers and all men capitalists. Mr. Gompers declared that every man

associated with organized labor hoped that Mr. Taft's administration would be pre-eminently successful and would bend every energy to the attainment of that purpose.

The following officers were unanimously chosen: President, Seth Low; vice presidents, Samuel Gompers, Nathan J. Bachelder, Ellison A. Smyth and Benjamin Wheeler: treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; statistician, Ralph P. Faulkner.

The session closed tonight with banquet, at which President-elect Taft

College Inn Opens Tonight. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Col- And cases. Card and cigar cases at lege Inn, a new Bohemian cafe, will Hulbert Bros, Trunk Factory, 233 Main open its doors to the public, under the street, south of Kenyon hotel.

day luncheon, dinner or after-theatre MIDGLEY-BODEL CO., 33 E. 1st South

repast down town. A daintily appointed table d'hote festive fare has been arranged for the opening, aside from which will be as "Mr Roosevelt's lamentable habit of extensive a la carte list, followed by

an after-theatre bill. It is the purpose of the management to fulfill the long recognized want of truly metropolitan and first-class cafe in this city, and no expense nor pain have been spared to realize that end of corresponding excellence has been provided for. Music, both instrumental and vocal, will be furnished by a fa-

mous Hawaiian quintet.

Our Holiday Specials

One-Half Price

One-Third Off Banks' Millinery 116 Main

BOSTON CON. DIRECTORS.

(Special to The Herald.) Boston, Mass., Dec. 15. At the adjourned stockholders' meeting of the Boston Consolidated Mining company, held in New York, the membership of the board of directors was increased to seven and an executive mission of five was also sele + The new members of the board → Ernest Thalmann, C. D. Smithers, → Sydney J. Jennings and I. N. Kra-→ mer. The former members who were mer. The former members who were re-elected were Frank A. Schmirer, Eugene Meyer, jr., and Samuel New-*******

WORK FOR LAWYERS.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., Dec. 15.—The people Burley have been thrown into thickly built portion of the place was site filing. It has been filed on and the papers have just returned from Washington. Several houses and residences stand on the

********** Music Rolls, Toilet Rolls

Christmas Holiday Rates

One fare round trip between all stations in Utah, Dec. 18, 19, 24, 25, 31 and

Jan. 1. Final return limit Jan. 4, Salt Picture Framing.

UNION DENTAL CO.

Are now permanently located in their new and handsomely

equipped rooms, 212 Main St. REMEMBER US. WE TREAT YOU RIGHT.

Painless Extraction of Teeth or

"Christmas Presents that Make



OUT GO THE PRACTICAL PRESENTS

A Discount of 20% to 50% Is too important to be overlooked, especially when the most favored furniture fashions and most meritorious values are involved. Good gifts for men, women and children are included in

